IN THE CLAIMS:

Claims 1-26 (Cancelled)

27. (Currently Amended) Method for making a cellular structure comprising a plurality of uniform hollow circular-cylindrical elements having an open end, which method comprises the following steps:

a) providing a first plurality of uniform hollow circular-cylindrical elements standing on an open end and parallel to one another, which form a first row of elements;

b) providing a second plurality of the uniform hollow circular-cylindrical elements standing on an open end and parallel to one another, ~~, which also have the same shape as the elements in the first plurality and~~ which form a second row of elements, the second row containing as many elements as the first row and being parallel to the first row but displaced by a certain distance in its longitudinal direction in relation to the first row, which distance is less than the extension of one of the uniform elements in the longitudinal direction of the two rows;

c) applying an adhesive to the elements in at least one of the two rows;

d) bringing at least one of the two rows closer to the other so that the two rows are brought together and thereby bonded to one another by the adhesive.

28. (Previously Presented) Method for making a cellular structure comprising a plurality of uniform hollow circular-cylindrical elements having an open end, which method comprises the following steps:

a) providing a first plurality of uniform hollow circular-cylindrical elements standing on an open end and parallel to one another, which form a first row of elements;

b) providing a second plurality of the uniform hollow circular-cylindrical elements standing on an open end and parallel to one another, which form a second row of elements, which second row is parallel to the first row;

c) applying an adhesive to the elements in at least one of the two rows;

d) bringing at least one of the two rows closer to the other so that the two rows are brought together and thereby bonded to one another by the adhesive so that the two rows thereby form a composite cellular structure, which cellular structure is then located in a first position;

e) providing a third plurality of the hollow circular-cylindrical uniform elements standing on an open end and parallel to one another, which form a third row of

elements, which third row of elements is parallel to the first and second rows in the composite cellular structure;

f) moving the cellular structure a certain distance in the longitudinal direction of the first and the second row of elements, so that the cellular structure is moved from the first position to a second position;

g) applying an adhesive to the elements in at least one of the second row and third row, the adhesive being applied either before, after or at the same time as the cellular structure is moved to the second position;

h) bringing the third row and the cellular structure together with one another so that they are thereby bonded to one another by the adhesive, due to which the third row becomes part of the cellular structure.

29. (Previously Presented) Method for making a cellular structure comprising a plurality of uniform hollow circular-cylindrical elements having an open end, which method comprises the following steps:

a) providing a first plurality of uniform hollow circular-cylindrical elements standing on an open end and parallel to one another, which forms a first row of elements;

b) providing a second plurality of the uniform hollow circular-cylindrical elements standing on an open end and parallel to one another, which forms a second row of elements;

c) applying an adhesive to the elements in at least one of the two rows;

d) bringing the elements in at least one of the two rows closer to the other so that the two rows are brought together and thereby bonded to one another by the adhesive to form a cellular structure thereby.

30. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 29, wherein the second plurality of elements is provided in that elements intended to form the second plurality of elements are fed in a direction parallel to the first row of elements until a predetermined number of elements, which form a second row parallel to the first, are located in a predetermined position, so that the second row is complete and the bringing of the elements in at least one of the two rows closer to the other taking place after the second row has reached its predetermined position.

31. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 29, wherein the second plurality of elements is provided in that elements intended to form the second plurality of elements are fed from two opposite directions, which opposite

directions are both parallel to the first row of elements, the elements being transported until the elements that are fed in one direction meet elements that have been transported in the opposite direction and together with the elements transported from the other direction form a second row of elements, and the bringing of at least one of the two rows closer to the other taking place after the second row has been formed.

32. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 31, wherein the feed from each direction is interrupted after a predetermined number of elements has been transported.

33. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 30, wherein the feed is interrupted after a predetermined number of elements has been transported.

34. (Currently Amended) Method according to claim 30, wherein all elements ~~are~~ have the same shape and that they have a circular-cylindrical shape.

35. (Previously Presented) Method for making a cellular structure comprising a plurality of uniform hollow circular-cylindrical elements having an open end, which method comprises the following steps:

a) providing a first plurality of uniform hollow circular-cylindrical elements standing on an open end and parallel to one another, which form a first row of elements;
b) providing a second plurality of the uniform hollow circular-cylindrical elements standing on an open end and parallel to one another, ~~which have the same shape as the elements in the first plurality and~~ which form a second row of elements, which second row is parallel to the first row but displaced in phase in relation to the first row;
c) applying an adhesive to the elements in at least one of the two rows;
d) bringing the elements in at least one of the two rows closer to the other so that the two rows are brought together and thereby bonded to one another by the adhesive to thereby form a composite cellular structure.

36. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 35, wherein a third plurality of elements is provided, the elements in the third plurality of elements having the same shape as the elements in the first and the second plurality and forming a third row of elements, which third row of elements is parallel to the rows in the composite cellular structure, that the composite cellular structure is moved a

certain distance in the longitudinal direction of the first and second rows of elements from a first position of the composite cellular structure to a second position, that an adhesive is applied to the elements in at least one of the second row and the third row, the adhesive being applied either before, after or at the same time as the cellular structure is moved to the second position and in that the third row and the cellular structure following movement of the cellular structure and application of the adhesive are brought together with one another so they are thereby bonded to one another by the adhesive, due to which the third row becomes a part of the composite cellular structure.

37. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 35, wherein the second plurality of elements is provided in that elements intended to form the second plurality of elements are fed from two opposing directions, which opposing directions are both parallel to the first row of elements, the elements being transported until the elements that are fed in one direction meet elements that have been transported in the opposing direction and together with the elements that have been transported from the other direction form a second row of elements, and the bringing of at least one of the two rows closer to the other taking place after the second row has been formed.

38. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 37, wherein the feed from each direction is interrupted after a predetermined number of elements has been transported and that the second row and the first row are brought together with one another after the feed has been interrupted.

39. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 38, wherein the bringing together of the elements in the first and the second row of elements takes place in that the elements in the second row are conveyed simultaneously towards the first row so that the whole of the second row is conveyed towards the first row as a coherent unit.

40. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 39, wherein during feeding of the circular-cylindrical elements, the elements are allowed in both feed directions to pass a detector linked to a control unit and it is recognized in this way how many circular-cylindrical elements pass the detector and that after a predetermined number of elements has passed, the logic unit emits a signal that the feed is to be interrupted.

41. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 35, wherein adhesive is applied to the elements in a row in that a carriage provided with at least one sensor and a nozzle connected to a source of adhesive is guided along the row at a predetermined speed, the sensor being placed at a distance from the nozzle and detecting the presence or absence of an element and emitting a signal to a logic unit when the presence of an element is detected, and the logic unit, starting out from the known speed and the distance between the nozzle and the sensor of the carriage, calculates the time that remains until the nozzle is located in a certain position in relation to an element detected by the sensor and sends a pulse to activate the nozzle when the time calculated has elapsed.

Claims 42-52 (Cancelled)

53. (New) Method for making a cellular structure comprising a plurality of hollow circular-cylindrical elements on a machine having a flat table surface on which the elements can slide, a carrier constructed and arranged for sliding the elements on the table surface, at least one feeder constructed and arranged for feeding the elements to the table surface so that an open end of the elements contacts the table surface, a sensor for determining a number of elements fed to the table surface, and a source of adhesive constructed and arranged to apply adhesive to the elements, which method comprises the following steps:

feeding a first plurality of hollow circular-cylindrical elements having the same shape and an open end from the feeder in which the elements are fed parallel to one another with the open end of the elements contacting the table surface, the elements forming a first row in a straight line with sides of the elements contacting one another;

interrupting the feeding of the first plurality of elements when a desired number of elements have been fed to the table;

sliding the first row of elements across the table surface as a coherent unit using the carrier so that the first row is conveyed to a predetermined position on the table;

feeding a second plurality of the hollow circular-cylindrical elements having the same shape and an open end from the feeder in which the elements are fed parallel to one another with the open end of the elements contacting the table surface, the elements forming a second row in a straight line with sides of the elements contacting one another, which second row is parallel to the first row;

applying an adhesive to the elements in at least one of the first or second rows using the source of adhesive;

displacing the second row in phase in relation to the first row;

sliding the second row of elements across the table surface as a coherent unit using the carrier so that the second row is brought into contact with the first row to bond the second row to the first row to form a cellular structure in which the second row is displaced in phase in relation to the first row;

feeding a third plurality of the hollow circular-cylindrical elements having the same shape and an open end from the feeder in which the elements are fed parallel to one another with the open end of the elements contacting the table surface, the elements forming a third row in a straight line with sides of the elements contacting one another, which third row is parallel to the second row;

applying an adhesive to the elements in at least one of the third or second rows using the source of adhesive;

displacing the third row in phase in relation to the second row;

sliding the third row of elements across the table surface as a coherent unit using the carrier so that the third row is brought into contact with the second row to bond the third row to the second row in which the third row is displaced in phase in relation to the second row, and wherein all of the elements are parallel to one another, to form the cellular structure.

54. (New) The method according to claim 53, wherein the elements are feed from opposing directions to the table surface using the feeder.

55. (New) The method according to claim 54, further comprising displacing the second and third rows by moving the table surface relative to the carrier.

56. (New) The method according to claim 54, further comprising using a plate or beam that is constructed and arranged to move towards and away from the surface of the table to push the elements against the table surface and correct any position errors caused by sliding the rows of elements together.

57. (New) The method according to claim 54, further comprising using a controller to control the feeding of the elements to the table surface, the sliding of the elements across the table surface using the carrier, and the application of adhesive.

58. (New) The method according to claim 54, wherein the elements have a length of from 5 mm to 200 mm and a diameter of from 10 mm to 250 mm.

59. (New) The method according to claim 54, further comprising feeding the elements to the table in a direction that is parallel to the rows of elements being formed on the table surface.

60. (New) The method according to claim 54, further comprising forming a building element by gluing boards to opposite sides of the cellular structure so that the cellular structure is sandwiched between the boards.

61. (New) The method according to claim 54, wherein the elements are formed from cardboard.

62. (New) The method according to claim 54, wherein the elements are formed from wood.

63. (New) The method according to claim 54, wherein the elements are formed from plastic.

64. (New) The method according to claim 54, wherein the elements are formed from metal.

65. (New) The method according to claim 54, further comprising sliding the cellular structure comprising the first and second rows using the carrier to a desired position before sliding the third row against the second row.